THE MEREDITH EAGLE.

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FALLOW.

I like these plants that you call weeds—
Sedge, hardhack, mullein, yarrow
That knit their roots, and sift their seeds
Where any grassy wheel-track leads
Through country by-ways narrow.

They fringe the rugged hillside farms,
Grown old with cultivation,
With such wild wealth of rustic charms
As bloomed in nature's matron arms
The first days of creation.

They show how mother earth loves best
To deck her tired-out places;
By flowery lips, in hours of rest,
Against hard work she will protest
With homely airs and graces.

You plow the arbutus from her hills;
Hew down her mountain laurel,
Their place, as best she can, she fills
With humbler blossoms; so she wills
To close with you her quarrel.

She yielded to your ax, with pain,
Her free, primeval glory;
She brought you crops of golden grain;
You say, "How dull she grows; how plain"—
The old, mean, selfish story!

Her wildwood soil you may subdue,
Tortured by hoe and harrow;
But leave her for a year or two,
And see! she stands and laughs at you
With hardhack, mullein, yarrow!

Dear earth, the world is hard to please!
Yet heaven's breath gently passes
Into the life of flowers like these;
And I lie down at blessed ease
Among thy weeds and grasses.

LUCY LARCOM.

THE EBONY CABINET.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

Miss Dillingham was dead, and Miss Curtis was in tears. She sat up in her own room sobbing bitterly while the last sad offices were being performed. She had good reason to weep, poor soul, for she had lost her only friend on earth.

"She died so suddenly, too," thought the hapless spinster, "that she made no provision for me. I know she would have left me something, and how thankful I should be for even five hundred dollars a year. Here I've had everything, and I'm just cast on the world as helpless as a baby. For years I've just made her caps, and read aloud to her, and walked out with her, and driven out with her, and poured the tea, and made the puddings, and been like her daughter; and how often she had said: 'Theresa, I'll not forget you.' She knew what it was to be single herself, but we neither of us counted on apoplexy. I fear she took too much on that point and lived too high. I fear she did—poor thing—I was so fond of her.

"Gracious me! to think that dreadful cousin of hers will get it all! The house—all her money, and all the furniture, and the dresses. Everything is sealed up, and the china, and the ornaments! That nice cabinet! I declare, when I think of that pretty hanging cabinet! She'd have given it to me. Why, she meant to give me a legacy. Why, if I could ask her now, she'd say, 'Take it, Theresa.' I can hear her good, old voice. She'll have that, too, for the lawyer said, 'If no will was found, her next of kin would have everything.' I declare," said Miss Theresa Curtis, wiping her tears away, "I mean to have that cabinet. I'll get it, and it will just go into one of my trunks. Miss Dillingham would say I was right, and I'll do it."

Miss Curtis, having said this, arose and crept softly down into the dressing room next the bedroom, where all was now so still and terrible. She took the cabinet from its nail, and crept up stairs and hid it in her trunk, with a feeling that some one might be at her heels ready to call "stop thief." To be sure she knew well enough that old Miss Dillingham would gladly have given her the cabinet; that her Cousin Spear was not a favorite, that the old lady would have preferred that she should take all she possessed to giving it to the person of whom she always spoke distastefully as "that Sally Spear." But all the same, that silent creeping over the stairs, past the door where the watchers sat together that moment when she laid the cabinet in her trunk and covered it with folded garments, gave Miss Theresa Curtis a sense of having been a thief. She never forgot the action, or ceased to feel ashamed of it.

Time stalked away, using his scythe as usual. The funeral was over. Search was made for the will. Mrs. Spear was declared heiress to all, and Miss Curtis, who still occupied the house, was notified to leave. Fat Mrs. Spear waddled about the house and talked of the changes she would make; and Theresa Curtis sought a carman to convey her trunks to a cheap boarding-house. She was five-and-forty, and had lived with Miss Dillingham for fifteen years. Her wages as companion had allowed her to accumulate a few hundred dollars, but she had had "expectations." In her kind heart she never reproached old Miss Dillingham for having left them unfulfilled. And sometimes, as she trotted about answering advertisements and failing to please, it occurred to her that when they met in Heaven they would have a great deal to talk over.

"I know she's sorry she didn't make a will," thought poor Theresa; "and I shall tell her just how Sally Spear took on herself. I'm sure she'll be glad I hid the cabinet." And yet the deed troubled her.

At last Theresa found a situation as nursery governess. There were five children to teach, dress, and walk out with. They had been used to a cherry-checked, light-banded girl, and teased the serious, middle-aged woman all day long. Still she bore it, until at last mamma declared that she had no discipline, and once more she went in search of an employer.

She found an old lady who wanted a companion, but, alas! some one unlike good Miss Dillingham—a fashionable old lady who desired to have her hair dressed in the latest style, and to have her lap dog curled and combed; who went to balls presumably to chaperone her granddaughters, and returned in the early morning expecting to find her "companion" wide awake. Dress-making, embroidery, and lace-making were required; reading until any hour of the night when the old lady by chance retired early. And all ended in an ignominous reproof and dismissal.

After this a school received Miss Theresa in its bosom.

She endeavored to teach the English branches, and received no salary. Finally, a sheriff appeared on the scene, and the poor lady fled before him with her trunks; and so from year to year ill luck pursued her, until, in the end, it occurred to her to "go out nursing."

Having a kind heart and a light step, she managed to live at this. It was a hard life, but she kept it up for five years; and all this while the cabinet still remained where she had put it, in the bottom of her black trunk. It was the yellow one that she carried about with her; the black one was stored in the garret-room in which she slept when not engaged. Sometimes she looked at it, and always with shame and contrition. Scrupulously moral all her life before, she had at last broken a moral law. Religious as woman could be until that day, she had at least cracked a commaudment.

The cabinet was square, and made of ebony. It had a central receptacle, with a door which always remained locked. The key had not been in it when she carried it up stairs. There were also several shelves and drawers, and it was very handsome; but when Theresa had a room to put it in she feared questions; and when she had none, naturally a cabinet was useless. This garret was a mere abiding place for a day or two at a time; and for this she had lost her clear conscience—for this!

At last, nine years after Miss Dillingham's death, the final blow came. Poor Miss Curtis having nursed a patient through a fever, succumbed to it, and was taken to a hospital.

There, in the delirium of fever, the cabinet grew to be of immense importance. She talked of it, raved of it, accused herself of theft, and finally opened her heart to the old clergyman who had been called to inquire into her trouble's [illegible].

The delirium had passed, and she was very feeble, but she managed to tell her tale.

"You see," she said, "I thought dear Miss Dillingham would have liked me to have it, but after awhile I began to feel that it was Mrs. Spear's—that I was a thief. It's worn on me. And lately I've dreamt of Miss Dillingham. She comes and says: 'Unlock the cabinet.' Once she said only: 'What a pity! What a pity!' I feel as if I'd lost my soul. Dr. Good, won't you help me to undo what I've done? Won't you have the cabinet brought here, and ask Mrs. Spear to come over, and I'll give it back."

"That may, perhaps, be the best way, if it troubles you so," said the old man—"if you think you did wrong." And he hurried away to see that what she had asked was done.

He brought her the cabinet, and he summoned Miss Dillingham's heiress, who arrived fatter and jollier than ever. The old clergyman told the story tenderly, and Mrs. Spear listened, wiping her eyes.

"Why, Theresa Curtis, I'm sure you were quite welcome," she said. "I missed the cabinet, but I supposed Cousin Dillingham had given it to you. Keep it; keep it."

"No; take it," sobbed Miss Curtis. "I know I stole it, say what you may."

She pushed the cabinet feebly toward the lady in her velvets and brocades, and the latter took it.

"Why, now, how particular!" said she. "I'll do it to please you. And when you get well you must make me a visit. I declare I've got the key of that cabinet on my key ring. Never knew what it belonged to. There's something in it. Let's see what it is."

She unlocked the door of the shining little case, taking the key from her pocket to do so, and a little letter case fell out and in it was a letter. It was addressed to Miss Theresa Curtis.

"Why, you've left a letter here," said Mrs. Spear, cheerfully. "Have you got another key?"

"A letter?" cried poor Theresa, turning frightfully pale. "Read it to me, Dr. Good."

"DEAR THERESA," it began, "I feel a strange presentiment that I shall die soon. If I should not leave a will you'll have nothing. On the other side of this sheet I have made it as well as I knew how. All is left to you. I have nobody else, and I do not love Sally Spear. If this queer feeling passes off I'll send for a lawyer in the morning. If not, good-bye. You're a dear soul, and I'm glad to leave you comfortable."

"It is a perfect will," remarked the clergyman, looking on the other side of the paper. "Doubtless it would have been sufficient."

Mrs. Spear sank into a chair. Theresa Curtis tried to lift herself on her elbow.

"I've been rich all this weary time," she said, "and if I'd left the cabinet alone the will would have been found. See what I did. Take warning! Take warning!"

She sank back.

"Why, the money and everything is yours now," said Mrs. Spear, dolefully. "I'm not one to go against the will of the dead. Though why she disliked me I don't know. It's startling, but—I'll give up everything I—why—Theresa Curtis, what is it?"

Miss Curtis was pointing straight before her.

"Don't you see her?" she said. "Don't you see her? She says, 'I've come for you, Theresa—I always told you what a goose you were—I've—yes, I'm coming, dear. I'm coming."

She paused. An utter silence followed, and the nurse stepped forward softly and laid a handkerchief across her face.—*Ledger*

Arctic Exploration.

Mr. Frank Reynolds, late chief engineer of the steam whaler North Star, which was crushed by the ice on her maiden voyage near Point Barrow, latitude 72 degrees north, July 8, 1882. The North Star, which was a strongly built and well equipped vessel, was caught between the shore ice and an ice floe and ground to the smallest splinters. The crew consisted of forty men all told, and they made the land of Cape Smith on the 12th of July, having saved three boats, a change of clothing and forty pounds of bread for each man. The party was hospitably received by Lieutenant Ray, who had established an observatory at this point toward the end of September, 1881, in connection with the Geodetic and Coast Survey of the United States. Lieutenant Ray has nine men to assist him in various capacities, and has made himself as comfortable as circumstances permit. Mr. Reynolds, who recently arrived in San Francisco by the whaler John Pope, together with Captain Owen and other officers of the ill-fated North Star, gave the following facts to a *Herald* correspondent:

The observatory is located at Cape Smith, about twelve miles west-southwest from Point Barrow. They have built a house to live in and two houses for observation. Lieutenant Ray sank a shaft in the solid ice thirteen feet deep and then excavated a chamber, in which game and fish shot or captured are stored.

Last summer the temperature of this chamber was twelve degrees below freezing point, and therefore fresh meat of every kind is preserved. "You might establish a fresh meat depot there," remarked Mr. Reynolds, "of any extent, and the meat would remain fresh for centuries. When the shipwrecked party landed," he continued, "Lieutenant Ray had not completed his preparations for scientific work. My assistant, Mr. Sands, and myself helped to survey the ground and build permanent columns [illegible] of which there are four, for observation. We also assisted to adjust the instruments. The observations made by Lieutenant Ray will be found invaluable to science. The party keep watch night and day and write up their observations every hour. In addition for twenty-four hours twice each month observations are written up every five minutes. They have discovered forty-six degrees of variation of the compass at that point within three hours. This shows how little dependence can be placed on the compass in high northern latitudes.

In reply to questions Mr. Reynolds stated that there is abundance of fish, birds and reindeer available for food, of which the survey party have ample store. The land from Point Barrow to Cape Lisburne 250 miles along the coast and for hundreds of miles inland is level and covered with moss and coarse grass upon which the reindeer wholly subsist. There are about 350 natives in the surrounding settlements, but beyond being great thieves they are otherwise harmless.

The Wisconsin Postmaster.

Wednesday morning's daily papers contained among the Washington dispatches an item that one seldom sees in the papers, or hears of. It was an account of the appointment of three postmasters in Wisconsin to places made vacant by the resignation of the former office holders. Just think of it, three postmasters resigning in one season. And the post office department claims to experience difficulty in filling the offices of postmaster in some of the small towns here in the west. One postmaster in throwing up his commission writes to the department that he has got all the $15 per month postoffice he wants in his. He said he was keeping a country store and thought a postoffice would be a good thing to draw trade and help him out on taxes in the fall, but now he says that aside from drawing about the store a large crowd of loafers who sit around and eat up the crackers and dried codfish and spit all over the stove, the postoffice is not a success, and asks the department to take his commission. It must be that something terrible is about to happen to this country, as such unheard of things as postmasters resigning must certainly be a forerunner of either good or evil. This country must be in a very prosperous condition when men cannot be found to fill the positions of postmasters.—*Milwaukee Sun.*

Their Sister Wives.

The Atlantic (Ga.) *Constitution* says:—Dr. R. W. Lovett lives in Screven County, and Judge Thomas M. Merriwether lives in Newton. They were schoolmates. They first married twin sisters, daughters of Bishop Andrew. Their wives died, and they then married two other sisters, also daughters of a bishop, Bishop Price. These wives died, and they then married a third pair of sisters, not daughters of a bishop, but two sisters—being the daughters of Mr. Smith, of Greene County. With these last sisters they are living happily.

"GIVE US A REST," was invented by Archimedes when he offered to move the world with his lever.—*New York News.*

VISITANTS AT COUNTRY STORES.

In a city paper we recently read as follows: "If the English want to know the proper way to conduct the war in Egypt, let them consult the visitants of a country store."

We do not know who wrote that, but we would be willing to wager he was city born and bred, and knows as little of country stores as he does of the Egyptian army.

It was our good fortune to spend the first twenty years of our life in the immediate vicinity of a country store, at which, after we were old enough to be out nights, many of our evenings were spent. How well do we remember it.

On the one side were the cloths, calicoes, pins, thread, needles, and various other commodities usually designated dry goods; on the other were crockery, groceries, hardware, house furnishing goods, boots and shoes; while, in a safe corner was an assortment of such drugs and medicines as the country doctor usually prescribed. In fact, there could be found almost everything any townsman would be likely to ask for. Here on evenings and stormy days were to be found seated on broken chairs, nail kegs, boxes, counters, everywhere, the best men of the township—men with brains as hard as their hands. Of what is commonly called education, they had little to boast of. Many of them never had more than three months' schooling in a year, and what they had was of the more rudimental kind, but they had good common sense. They could read, and, what was better, could understand and remember what they read.

Their newspapers, of which they had usually two weeklies, one secular and one religious, were thoroughly read, and they could usually give a distinct and understandable account of their contents, except, perhaps, some of the theological matters that nobody could understand, not even the writers thereof.

The store was the place where they met to talk over what they read and did. Their meetings were lyceums, debating societies, conference meetings, and farmers' clubs. Some of the best lessons we ever learned came from the lips of those old farmers, who little knew what seed they were sowing. Many of them have gone to the land of the blessed. Others can still be found, but so scattered that it would require many thousand miles' travel to bring us together. There is [illegible] in the Union that has not a representative. They are not all farmers now; in fact, if we wanted to fill any position, whether it required agricultural knowledge, financial ability, mechanical skill, or merchantile qualifications, one competent to the task could be found among the past-time visitants to that country store.

Nor are the people found in such places so self-opinionated as the writer of the lines quoted above seems to believe. They know some things, and know that they know them, and other things they do not pretend to know, while of many others, while deficient in positive knowledge, they have pretty good ideas. Give them the facts about the war in Egypt, and although they might not be sufficiently well informed in military affairs to plan a campaign, they would arrive at pretty correct conclusions as to the ends that ought to be accomplished.

Value of Hay as Fuel.

A Dakota letter has this rather enterprising statement concerning the use of hay as fuel: The problem of what to burn, no less than what to build with, is one of the first which must be solved by the settler. The Creator has kindly furnished a fuel unsurpassed in virtue, abundance and cheapness. It is hay. The first time I asked a settler what he burned for fuel and he told me, I said: "Why, how can you get enough to do you through the winter? I shouldn't think a stack would last a week." Since then I have heard many other persons make a similar remark. The fact is, however, that it takes about the same amount of hay to run a stove through the winter as it does of coal. The grass cut for fuel is not the same as that used for feeding, but is taken from the low or marshy lands where it is long and heavy. It is stacked, and as it is needed is made into twists about twelve to fifteen inches long, weighing from one-half to three-quarters of a pound. About five tons is put up for consumption in a large stove during the winter. It makes a very hot fire, and is preferred above all other fuels for baking purposes. I have a friend who twists enough before breakfast every morning to last until the next day. He thinks it is the cheapest and most satisfactory fuel the world produces.

IN THE POORHOUSE.—The wife of the Tichborne claimant has become an inmate of a workhouse near Southampton. She persists in calling herself "Lady Tichborne." Since her husband's conviction she has given birth to three children, and declines to give any information as to their paternity. Her chief means of support since the conviction have been derived from a fund raised by the claimant's sympathizers. On the birth of her third illegitimate child recently her benefactors withdrew their support, and this compelled her to seek refuge in the workhouse.

DAMAGE DONE.—Estimates of the damage done at Alexandria during and after the bombardment vary widely. Claims made by the owners foot up to nearly $17,500,000, but it is said that an eminent authority has expressed a willingness to rebuild and refurnish the entire property destroyed for $6,250,000.

A LONDON ROMANCE.

The Story Retold of the "Monster" who Created such a Panic.

To find anything approaching a parallel to Dubourque's savage conduct, says the New York *World*, referring to the crazy Frenchman who ran amuck on Fourteenth street, injuring a number of women, we must go back nearly a century, in the history not of New York but of London, to the case, which in some points but in some points only resembles it, of Renwick Williams, known in tradition as "The Monster," who toward the close of the last century kept the British metropolis for nearly two months in a state of panic. Early in May, 1790, a respectable woman walking in a conspicuous street of London about dusk was suddenly assailed by a man whom she had never seen before, but who rushed upon her with an open knife in his hand, pouring out a volley of abuse, and, after striking her once or twice with the knife and inflicting serious wounds, fled away swiftly and disappeared. On the next evening similar attacks were made upon two other women, and from that time forth during the rest of the spring and early summer—being the height of the London season—these outrages occurred almost nightly. The women attacked were always persons of respectable appearance and quiet demeanor, strangers to their assailant, and as they were in most cases too much startled and alarmed to describe him accurately, it seemed for a time likely that the villain would go unpunished, and general trepidation reigned among the householders of London.

On the night of the Queen's birthday, May 19, 1790, Ann Porter, the daughter of a hotel proprietor in St. James's street, was coming home with her sister Sarah and a friend, Mrs. Miel, about 11 o'clock, from watching the parade of the coaches and the arrival of the fine ladies at St. James's Palace, where a birthday ball was going on. They saw a man walking before them. A group of chairmen coming along at that moment and obstructing the street, this man turned upon Sarah Porter and crying out "Ho, ho!" struck her a violent blow upon the head. As he did so Sarah recognized him as a man who had four times before accosted her upon the street, each time using the most violent language. Two other sisters of hers, Martha and Rebecca, had been treated by him in the same way. As soon as she was struck [illegible] "Wretch, the wretch!" this being the name by which the sisters had spoken of the man among themselves, and set off rapidly for home with Mrs. Miel. Ann Porter did not understand clearly what had happened, but followed the others swiftly and reached the bottom step of her father's doorway as the others, at the top of the steps, were knocking for admission.

At that instant a man came up face to face with her and struck her a violent blow with a knife on the hip. She wore the long stays of that period, but for which she would probably have been killed, her dress and her underclothing having been cut through for the length of about eighteen inches. As it was, she fell from the violence of the blow, and when taken into the house was found to have received a wound some ten inches long and four inches deep. Ann Porter too recognized the man, having on several previous occasions been insulted by him as her sisters had been. Ann Porter had a lover, John Coleman, of Berkeley square, who took the case up energetically. About a week after the attack upon Ann Porter "the monster" was seen just before dusk passing through St. James's street. Coleman and others set out in pursuit of him, but in the confusion arrested an innocent person and he escaped. About the middle of June two of the Porter sisters were walking with Mr. Coleman in St. James's Park when "The Monster" came in sight. He turned and walked rapidly away. Mr. Coleman followed him through several streets, and, having learned a lesson from the first mistaken arrest, endeavored by walking past him, locking him full in the face and otherwise affronting him, to provoke an altercation.

This Renwick Williams, for he it was, attempted to avoid. He knocked and rang at the doors of several unoccupied houses, but the pertinacious Mr. Coleman was not to be shaken off till he had finally run him to earth in the house of a certain Mr. Smith, where he went in. Mr. Coleman went up the steps and entered the house with him, demanding his address and giving as his reason for his conduct that Williams had insulted some ladies whom he knew. After they had separated it occurred to the methodical and punctilious Mr. Coleman that he had done wrong in letting his man go, so he pursued him once more, overtook him and insisted that Williams should go with him to the residence of the Porters. After making several objections that the hour was late and so on, Williams went with him and himself led the way to the house, saying: "This is Miss Porter's." Miss Ann Porter fainted on seeing him, but he showed no agitation and merely said that "her behavior was very odd." He was then and there arrested. At his lodgings in Bury street was found a famous "light-colored drab coat" which had figured in every description of "The Monster."

Williams when brought to trial at the Old Bailey on the 8th of July for cutting the clothes of Miss Porter denied the charge "and professed himself the warm friend and admirer of that sex whose cause was now asserted, and concluded with solemnly declaring that the whole of the prosecution was founded in a dreadful mistake." No fewer than fourteen witnesses to his character were called, "some of whom were very handsome women." All of them gave him "an excellent character for good nature, humanity and kindness to the fair sex in particular," and six others were brought to prove an alibi. The result of the trial beautifully illustrates the technicalities of law. The Judge in charging the jury raised the point that as Williams had been indicted under a statute enacted with intent to protect the garments only, "there must be an intention apparent to the jury to cut the garment; they were to judge whether in cutting the person the intention was not equally clear to cut the garment, for they would observe that the instrument could not have been one designed merely for piercing or stabbing, but for cutting also."

The jury found Williams guilty in one minute, but we read that "Mr. Justice Buller ordered judgment to be arrested till the opinion of the judges could be taken on the point of law." In November the judges considered the questions "whether his having an intent to cut the person of Miss Porter and in carrying that intention into execution cutting the garments of that lady is an offense within the statute, the jury having found that in cutting her person he had thereby an intention to cut her garments? The statute used the conjunctive—'That if any person shall assault another with an intent to cut the garment of such person, and shall cut the garment of such person, then the offender shall be guilty of felony'—and the indictment in stating the intention not having connected it with the act by inserting the words that he 'then and there' did cut her garment, the question rose whether the indictment could be supported in point of form."

Nine of the eleven judges decided that the offense was not within the statute and that the indictment was bad in point of form, so that the offense was only a misdemeanor. Thanks to these pundits "The Monster" got off for the time. But he was now known and marked. He was again arraigned in December for a misdemeanor in assaulting and wounding Miss Parker, and for two similar assaults on other women, and, being convicted, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for each offense, being further required on the expiration of his term to find security for his good behavior for seven years. Mr. Coleman, it is pleasant to know, was rewarded for his share in bringing "The Monster" to punishment with the hand of Miss Porter, whom he married April [illegible]. While there was no precedent of madness in the case of the London monster, the fact that, like the lunatic of Fourteenth street, he attacked women only, pretty plainly indicates the existence in both instances of one of those obscure perversities of human instinct and feeling which have only within recent years been brought even measurably within the field of science.

Something About Comets.

The most extraordinary news about the comet comes from Greece. Schmidt, of Athens, whose reputation as an astronomer is high, is reported to have discovered another comet and having the same motion in right ascension and declination. The discovery was made on last Sunday. It is singular that the new comet—if new comet there is—has not been seen in this country, where so many observers are studying the appearance of the celestial visitor; but the explanation probably is that the new comet is invisible without a telescope, and its distance from its larger companion is sufficient to keep it out of the field of a telescope directed toward the great comet. The fact that its motion is the same as that of the great comet suggests that it is either a fragment cast off from the larger body or an independent comet pursuing a parallel orbit. After Biela's comet broke in two in 1846, the two parts, each furnished with a tail, and moving side by side, returned two or three times to the sun's neighborhood before they were finally broken up into a swarm of meteors. The contradictory reports about the splitting up of the head of the present comet, followed by the discovery of Schmidt, tend strongly to show that the comet is destined to a fate similar to that of Biela's. The apparent distance of the new comet from its companion—four degrees—would correspond at the time of its discovery to an actual distance of about nine million miles. The news from Athens, inasmuch as it has been transmitted to the Smithsonian Institution through the Vienna Academy, and therefore comes with authority, will undoubtedly awaken extraordinary interest, and we shall soon know whether the discovery has been verified, and whether there actually are two comets racing neck and neck through the solar system.

Habits of the Codfish.

A correspondent of the New York *Post* says that the codfish frequents "the table lands of the sea." The codfish no doubt does this to secure as nearly as possible a dry, bracing atmosphere. This pure air of the submarine table lands gives to the codfish that breadth of chest and depth of lungs which we have always noticed.

The glad, free smile of the codfish is largely attributed to the exhilaration of this oceanic altitoodleum.

The correspondent further says that "the cod subsists largely on the sea cherry." Those who have not had the pleasure of seeing the codfish climb the sea cherry tree in search of food, or clubbing the fruit from the heavily laden branches with chunks of choral, have missed a very fine sight.

The codfish, when at home rambling through the submarine forests, does not wear his vest unbuttoned, as he does while loafing around the grocery stores of the United States.

WASPS OF SOCIETY.

How Tale-Bearers and Scandal-Mongers Cause Sorrow and Trouble.

The Rev. Wilbur F. Watkins, D.D., of New York City, on Sunday preached upon "The Fashionable Sins of Gossip and Slander." The preacher took for his text Proverbs xi., 13—"A talebearer revealeth secrets, but he that is of a faithful spirit concealeth the matter." The preacher prefaced his remarks by stating that the pulpit was given too much to theological subjects, and that simple matters pertaining to the world and the routine of daily life were not sufficiently consulted. People were apt to forget on Monday what they had heard on Sunday. The Sunday sermons need not be divested of religious teachings, but should combine with them good, practical, solid advice against the temptations of our week-day duties. There are numbers of persons, he said, who live in the world by "seed gathering." They are known to us all as tale-bearers. The bird gathers seed to bring to the young, but the talebearer gathers seed or gossip to spread among neighbors and friends. The talebearer carries the devil in his tongue and the tale-hearer the devil in his ear. The former goes from house to house sowing the seed of slander, revealing secrets that should remain untold and causing deep resentments, blasted characters and oftentimes the ruination of a lifetime. People should beware of them and not let them enter their dwellings.

Should an intruder or stranger enter a house your first thought is to call a policeman to eject him or her, as the case may be. But the tale-bearer is more to be feared. A mad dog's bite is not half so dangerous or destructive as the bite or tongue of a slanderer. Some people relating the bold facts of a scandal so construe the points as to altar the real character of the story. Who of us all experiences as much pleasure in dwelling upon the good character of our fellow men as we do in dwelling on their faults? The preacher then went on to describe the manner of the average talebearer, who was most generally of the female sex. She has discovered a secret and it burns within her. She cannot rest until it is scattered broadcast. She calls on a friend and excuses herself for her "unavoidable" delay in not calling sooner. She talks for awhile and then attempts to go. Is in such a hurry, etc. "But wait," she says, "I just [illegible] getting. We are all alone, ain't we? No one will hear us and I wouldn't for the world let any one but you know of it." She then whispers; the tale is spread and the bearer of the scandal departs contented to another household to vouchsafe the same information. The story will then float along from lip to lip until it reaches the victim in a most extravagant form. Beware, then, of these wasps of society, said Dr. Watkins, and close your doors upon them. Listen as little as possible to the tales of others and do not drink in the spirit of the relator. Always believe that if the other side was heard what a differ. once there would be. Listen to the word of God and He will keep your tongue from idleness and your heart free from all the ills of the tale-bearer.

The Loss of the Herder.

The passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer Herder were all safely landed at St. John's by the Neptune. The Herder has been completely demolished by the sea. Her cargo is now driving ashore in the landwash. A good deal of cotton, lead and pork will be saved.

A correspondent interviewed several passengers on board the Neptune, and they all concur in the statement that there was no discipline on board the Herder and that some of the officers and crew were in a state of intoxication at the time of the wreck and subsequently. Were it not for the exceptional smoothness of the sea not a soul of the Herder's living freight would have escaped. The coast between Mistaken Point and Cape Race is the graveyard of ocean steamers. Several of the passengers' trunks have been broken open and rifled by the crew of the Herder. The American and German consuls are making an investigation of the matter.

Two of the passengers (United States citizens) are returning to New York to make depositions before the authorities. Although sights were obtained at four o'clock on Sunday evening the Herder was run ashore nine hours afterward. She was thirty miles out of her true course. The log was never thrown, and the most culpable carelessness and recklessness were manifested by those in charge.

The passengers, when landed at Long Beach, were kindly treated by the few inhabitants there. There are only four houses, and these received the first and second class passengers. Tents were made on the strand out of the steamer's sails and camp fires lighted, and here the remainder of the passengers spent some thirty hours, in tolerable comfort. The embarkation to the Neptune was effected with some difficulty, but happily no accident occurred. Six hours later a gale of wind arose, and had the Neptune not been so promptly to the rescue the passengers might have been imprisoned indefinitely on this bleak strand, connected by no roadway with any settlement, and in some cases, too, probably doomed to death from starvation and exposure.

"A NOVICE is one who is just beginning, isn't it, pa?" "Yes, my dear. Why do you ask?" "Oh, I thought the baby was a little the smartest novice in crying I ever saw." "Oh, well, babies are born adepts at that, confound 'em."—*Boston Globe.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

BEAUTY and Bashfulness are often united. Yet the prettiest maiden is admired for her cheek.

MUCK is another name for peat.—*Dana's Geology.* Then Peter must mean a mucker.—*Yale Record, Revised.*

PROHIBITION IN IOWA: The prohibitory law is a terrible shock to Iowa drunkards. It quite takes their breaths away.

You probably can't remember ever having seen a man with a glass eye, yet one New York firm sold 20,000 of the false optics last year.

GEORGIA has some cork trees large enough to cut and use, but there is no demand for corks in that State. The popular fashion is to use a corn cob to stop a jug.

WHEN a real shrewd Virginia farmer wants a big tree chopped down and cut up, he tells the neighbors that there's a coon in it and they'll have it down in ten minutes.—*Boston Post.*

A NEW COLOR is called "four o'clock." If it's the color of a man's nose as he goes meandering home about four o'clock in the morning, it must be a mighty brilliant shade of red.—*Boston Post.*

ONE reason why they call it the harvest moon is because it appears about six weeks after the floods or droughts have reduced the yield of the harvest down to the point where nobody cares whether there is a moon or not.

"THERE is nothing like settling down," said the retired merchant confidently to his neighbor. "When I gave up business I settled down, and found I had quite a comfortable fortune. If I had settled up I should not have had a cent."

MRS. BANKS, an Indiana woman, bought some poison for rats, wrote the word "poison" on it four times, hid it on the top shelf in the pantry, and yet the hired girl used it for baking powder within a week.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE man who has been a life-long subscriber to a paper, and who never misses reading every line of every issue, invariably begins his reply to an article with: "My attention having been called to an item in your issue of the —th," etc.

A VISITOR to a baby show down in Maine thus sums up his conclusions: "For pure, unadulterated foolishness about a baby, a father can 'outfoolish' all the rest of the family—yes, and I will throw in the grandmother's side, too."

THE artist watched the forest,
Aglow with gold and red,
And, in a burst of rapture,
Most gushingly he said,
"I like this dreamy picture,
It makes my soul elate—
'Twill bring me twenty dollars
When painted on a plate."

—*Puck.*

A LOVING POPULACE: First Russian officer—"Do you think the coronation will pass off peacefully?" Second ditto—"Think? I am sure it will. The czar was never more popular than he is at this moment. Why, the people are ready to exalt him to the skies." First officer—"I know; but they may do it with dynamite."—*French Fun.*

"You advertise that there is a fine stream of water on the place, but I don't see it," remarked a stranger who wanted to rent the place. The landlord said: "Just work that pump-handle a little and you will see a fine stream of water. You don't expect to have the Niagara Falls on the place for $15 a month, do you?"—*Texas Siftings.*

THE excuse that an Iowa young man makes for having engaged to marry two girls is that, knowing the fickleness of the sex, he supposed that one or the other would jilt him, and he wanted to be sure of a wife. But neither proved untrue, and, on his chosing between them, the rejected one brings a suit for damages.

AN Illinois woman recently discovered that her husband proposed to elope with the housemaid. Did she weep and shed tears and kick up a fuss? Not a bit of it. She just wrote a letter purporting to arrange for her elopement with a neighbor, and let it fall into his hands. And it about drove him wild. He fired the servant girl out of the house and sat up all night with a shotgun to shoot the villain who was after his wife, and has been since then the most devoted husband in Illinois.

NO GAS BILLS: Speaking of spiritual consolation and the comforting assurance that the eternity of the just shall be blessed, a Chicago clergyman told a story the other day that is worth printing. There was an old lady in his church who was noted for her penuriousness as well as her piety, and while talking with her about her hope of the hereafter he asked: "Mrs. S——, did you ever stop to think what will gratify you most in heaven?" "Oh, yes," she exclaimed, "it will be such a cheap place to live in!"—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A LITTLE ROCK newspaper man while out in the country stopped at a rude farmhouse for dinner. Thinking that his profession would insure extra attention, he remarked to the farmer: "Needn't put yourself to extra trouble for me, for I am an editor." "A what?" asked the farmer, regarding the visitor with newly awakened interest. "A newspaper man." "Well, I reckon you can git suthing to eat anyhow. Some folks mont not gin you nothin' on this account, but I never was very particular. But, hold on. Editor did I understand you to say?" "Yes, sir, I am an editor, and, however unfavorably it may strike you, I must say that I am proud of my calling." "I'll bet $100 that you are one of the fellows that helped to take hell outen the Bible. Reckon you'd better travel. Never mind that corn-bread and buttermilk, Jule."

ASHLAND ALLEGATIONS.

A. J. West's saw mill has started up.

Mrs. Eugene Merchant has been sick.

Miss Rebecca Deane has gone to Boston.

New cider is selling for five cents per gallon.

B. Philbrick is very sick at the residence here.

Frank L. Hughes has been shingling his house.

Wilder & Co. have been making colored paper.

C. A. Huckins has been clapboarding his shop.

James Jordan has gone to Chicbrook, N. H.

James Horrigan has been at home on a short vacation.

Dan York's new house is nearly ready for occupancy.

C. F. Bracy and wife were thrown from a wagon one evening this week.

Frank Robinson, teamster, waves the pedestrian by bells on his way o'.

Ambrose Sawyer has been plastering his house near Lost Creek's store.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Dow have been visiting their friends in town this week.

Miss Susie Deane has just returned from Boston with another stock of millinery.

Pollard, Hardy & Smythe have a large display of hosiery in their store window.

Frank Emery and wife, of Bellows Falls, Vt., are visiting at his father's, James Emery.

The express train down Thursday evening broke the hind legs of two cows owned by John T. Mead

The Ashland brass band made a business of serenading those who recently entered into the matrimonial state. Friday of last week. They were Louis Smythe, Eugene Merchant and Enoch Rogers, all of whom did the "square thing."

Why is the fire department of Ashland remaining so inactive, or is there none; or if not, why should there not be? What protection from fire has the town? What security from fire except insurance has any citizen, any company or any corporation except the old hand bucket system? None. Is it not time to be looking into the matter a little more closely? For instance; Ashland is getting to be a town of great importance; look at its population, its churches and schools, its manufactories, where is there another town of half the size and importance of this town that is not protected against fire, and yet we are living in blissful ignorance of what may happen,—still remain as we have in years gone by, in the hope that nothing will happen to destroy our property by fire. But as we continue to grow, as our manufactories continue to increase, so does the risk by fire continue to grow, and I think it is

PLYMOUTH.

Save your money and buy your goods of B. F. St. Clair & Co.

Rev. Mr. Shinn will preach to-morrow at 11 a. m., at the Court House; Ashland, 2 p. m.; Bristol, 6 p. m.

Oyster supper at the Town Hall next Wednesday evening by the Town Clerk Society. Admission 25 cents.

If you want the best cup of Coffee you ever drank, call at B. F. St. Clair & Co.'s and buy your coffee. It is acknowledged by every one that they keep the best in town.

The children comprising the Missionary Band will give a fair in the Methodist vestry, Friday evening, the 27th. There will be a supper and singing of various kinds. For further particulars see posters.

Prof. C. H. Colby, of Meredith, is the only artist in this part of the state who can take instantaneous pictures, which is very convenient in the case of children, aged or feeble persons. Parties in other places can make arrangements with him by sending to a postal card a day or two in advance. Prices reasonable. jesu*

B. F. St. Clair & Co. have just received another cargo of Flour direct from the West, the quality of which can not be surpassed. The price is very low. Call at the Plymouth Bakery and examine the bread and then at B. F. St. Clair & Co.'s and purchase a barrel, and have the best Flour for the money in town.

Ice coming! What is coming? The Ice King. We would ask every reader of the JOURNAL to be prepared for him. C. M. Boynton has on guard and has just laid in an immense supply of goods, just what everybody wants for winter wear. Great stock of underwear; special lot of ladies' very heavy vests and pants. Ladies' and gents' scarlet underwear, all wool imported from the back of the sheep,—no discount on this. Great show of boys' and children's underwear and hosiery, all qualities and prices that will please you every time. Special bargains in housekeeping goods and underlasting suiting flannels. Ladies must remember that the new style dress goods are immense but the bargains are more so. The new Nonpareil velveteens, black silk velvets and the cashmere and silk department are renewed weekly as all goods have to be at that establishment goods have to be at that establishment or they don't stay. Our sales are so large. We don't care to have you take our "rest" for it, but read his ad. to be found in another column, and then visit C. M. Boynton. You will be struck with wonder and astonishment at beholding such an immense and complete assortment of goods. Such prices never before heard of. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

MEREDITH MATTERS.

Hodgeon's mill chimney is finished.

Pemdexter has hung out a new oyster sign.

Huskings and bees are the regular thing now.

Moses Perkins and Woodman have returned.

Our street lamps are now doing duty again.

E. C. Mansfield's store piazza has been repaired.

Fred Blake is making improvements about his house.

Uncle Nathan has a very handy team of heifers.

Blake's moving house has made quite a sensation.

Thieves tried to enter Clough's market the other night.

George Hutchins has built a small stable near his house.

but not wholly until January.

W. J. Tuttle has been off on a vacation and Harrison Perkins took his place.

Clark & Co.'s business is getting a little dull because the hosiery is in Lacedia.

There was a Sunday school concert in the brick church Sunday evening, the 15th.

"Old Bill," the late G. M. Burleigh's horse, has been killed after 25 years of service.

The cemetery fountain has been shut off for the winter. It will throw about 20 feet high.

A well laden, worn eaten trunk of a poor tree of Mr. Fersch's was blown down lately.

The Mineola lately drew a raft of 500,000 feet into one harbor for Wallaigh's mill, one of the largest ever seen here.

The leading book of the year for popularity is likely to be Miss Colbrath's What to Get for Breakfast, so admirably does it solve the housewife's daily perplexing problem. jesu1t

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AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES

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Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; sometimes very little moisture, intense itching and stinging; the private parts are affected. Any ointment, suppository or pellets cure, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is unequaled. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

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—AND—

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Old Reliable One Price Dry Goods House

—OF—

Sterns, Wimpfheimer & Co.

—OF—

Concord, N. H.

It is our custom at this season of the year to make a clearing out sale in order to make room for our Fall and Winter Importations. To enable us to do this, we have made a great reduction of prices throughout our entire stock which now contains many special bargains such as we have never before offered.

Our great success and increase of business since we adopted the ONE PRICE System is very gratifying and assures us that the public fully appreciate the Low Prices that always rule at our establishment.

We are determined to sustain the reputation of selling Dry Goods lower than at any other store in the State, and to make our name a household word in every family. We only ask you to examine our large stock and secure some of the many bargains that this sale affords.

Unbleached Cottons for 4 cents per yard; a lot of Best Cocheco Prints for 6 1-4 cents per yard; Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, formerly sold at 37 1-2, now 15 cents.

We have made arrangements to have a good supply of those Bleached Cottons in 2 lb. Bundles that are so very cheap and so much sought after. Only 50 cents for the bundle.

All our Dress Goods at wonderfully Low Prices. Choice Scotch Styles in Ginghams only 10 cents per yard. All Wool Cashmeres only 23 cents per yard.

These are only a few of the many good bargains that we can show you. We shall be glad to wait upon you and assure you that our prices defy competition.

The Old Reliable One Price Dry Goods House, formerly F. B. Underhill & Co., now

STERNS, WIMPFHEIMER & CO.

WINTER'S WARNING.

C. M. Boynton

Has just secured for cash, direct from the manufacturers, several job lots Underwear. To close out the lots at a great discount, and having closed these lots at a very low price we propose to give our customers Underwear as long as it lasts at less than the usual wholesale price. One special lot of ladies' very heavy vests and pants, very nice, two in a box, in sizes from 28 to 40, which would be cheap at $1.25 each, we shall offer for $1.00. This lot of goods are an extra good bargain. Also, in this purchase at 75c and 50c Vests and Pants, also, Ladies' and Gents' Scarlet Underwear, all-wool. Both lots we can warrant to be pure Cochineal Dye, and perfectly fast colors in every respect. We also carry a large stock of Boys' and Children's Colored and White Underwear and Hosiery. In fact we are now showing the most complete assortment of Fall and Winter Hosiery that we have ever had before, in Infants' Specialties, Boys, Misses and Ladies, and Gents. We shall continue to offer the largest stock of Housekeeping Goods, also, Unshrinking Suiting Flannels and New Dress Goods, Nonpareil Velveteens, Black Black Silk Velvets, and our Cashmere and Silk Department contains special bargains which are renewed weekly.

We cordially invite all to call and see our full and complete assortments of new fall goods, compare prices, get samples, and buy of us all you can.

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Of those 3 ounce Coin Silver Case Watches, cut balance, 11 jewels; warranted and partially adjusted to heat and cold,—will be sold for the next few days at the low price of

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Grand Opening Saturday, September 16th, 1882, by Smith, L[illegible] & Co.

The largest Line of Fall Goods Ever Opened in our Store.

Very large line of All Wool Dress Goods, in the most Desirable shades of Bronze, Olives, Terra Cotte, Browns, Cadet Blue, Wine, etc., etc.

Great Variety of Shades and Mixtures in All Wool Dress Flannels! at 25, 50, 62 cts., $1.00 and $1.15 per yard, representing the the Largest Line ever opened in Laconia.

Great Line of Shades in Silk Velveta. Housekeeping Goods. New Towels, New Bed-Spreads, New Table Linens, New Napkins, &c.

Just Opened. Carpets, in new styles. Richest line of Tapestry and All-Wool Carpets ever placed in our store. Our prices can't fail to interest any one.

People Visiting Laconia will find in our store the best Line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps ever shown by any Store in the State, and our prices give satisfaction.

We have just placed in stock the largest line of New Designs in Fall and Winter Clothing ever seen in this Section of the Country. Suits and Overcoats for Men, Youths and Boys in the very best Styles.

SMITH, LOUGEE & CO.

LACONIA, N. H

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Book Cases and Drapery.

We have just furnished and brought into our salesrooms a fine assortment of Book Cases and Desks, both in Black Walnut and Ebony, which we shall be pleased to show to any desiring such articles.

Our line of Parlor and Chamber Furniture is well worth an inspection by those wishing to purchase, while our constantly increasing trade in Lace Curtains, Lambrequin and Drapery Goods is proof that the Public appreciate the fact that they can obtain as good goods, as good workmanship, at as favorable prices as can be obtained in the larger cities. We are constantly receiving the latest novelties in Draping Materials and invite all to inspect our stock.

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Opposite State House, 122 North Main St., - CONCORD, N. H.

CENTRE HARBOR

The hotels and boarding houses have been well patronized this season.

Most of the summer residents have gone to their city homes.

The Sheafe house is just completed and much admired.

The carpenters are still hammering on the Bates house.

The steamer Mt. Washington made its last trip the 14th inst.

The Lady of the Lake will not visit us after the 20th of the present month.

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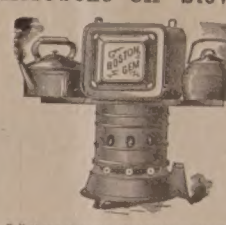

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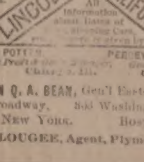

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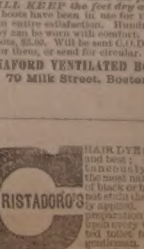

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NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL ITEMS.

—Some of the rescued passengers of the wrecked steamship Herder charge that the officers and crew were intoxicated at the time of the disaster.

—A large number of well-executed counterfeit silver dollars are being circulated in the western portion of New York State.

—The late cyclone did considerable damage to the tobacco crop in Cuba.

—At Lebanon, Penn., the cashier of a savings bank was knocked down on the street and robbed of a satchel containing $30,000.

—An awning which had been loosened by contact with a wagon fell upon a young woman, and for the injuries which she suffered she got a verdict for $13,000 against New York City.

—Diphtheria prevails to an alarming extent in Pittsylvania County, Va.

—The Lighthouse Board will erect at Hallett's Point, N. Y., an iron tower, from which will be displayed from sundown to sunrise an electric light of 20,000 candle power.

—The question of assessing duty upon sugar imported from the Hawaiian Islands is again before the Treasury Department.

—At Montreal the coroner's jury in the case of the steamer Richelieu disaster rendered a verdict severely censuring the owner and the engineer of the vessel and also the local government inspector of steamboats.

—President Arthur visited Boston, and then went to Marshfield to participate in the celebration of the centenary of Webster.

—The Democratic majority in Ohio is from 25,000 to 30,000. The Democrats make large gains in Congressmen in the State.

—A planter at Pine Bluffs, Ark., and three of his children died from the effects of eating a watermelon, in which he had placed poison for the benefit of garden thieves.

—Charles L. Chase, a lawyer of Cook County, Ill., has proved a defaulter to the amount of over $50,000.

—A mad dog was killed in the jail at Evansville, Ind., on a charge of wife murder, was taken out and killed by a mob. In a fight with the Sheriff and his posse one of the lynchers was shot to death.

—The residents of Lee County, Ala. are excited over reports of a contemplated uprising of the negroes in that county.

—Mr. Thomas Carroll was chosen by the New York Republican State Committee for Congressman-at-Large in place of Mr. Depew, resigned.

—Fire destroyed property valued at over $100,000 at Bloomington, Ill., on Tuesday.

—A crazy Frenchman, who is a familiar figure on West 14th street, New York City, in a fit, ran amuck through that crowded thoroughfare, on Tuesday afternoon, when the street was crowded with women and children, stabbing right and left with a steel-pointed compass. Over six ladies were wounded, and one of them, it is thought, fatally. Two children and a man were also injured.

—The registry in New York City on the first day of registration was 53,222. In Brooklyn for the first two days the registry was 71,781.

—The old State House in Boston, having been restored to its original condition, was handed over by the city authorities to the Bostonian Society, and received with timely speech making.

—The people of Lincoln County, Mo., are organizing to resist the collection of a tax levied on their property to pay a judgment on railroad bonds.

—A collision on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad resulted in the killing of two men.

—Navy special certificates of the denominations of $20, $50 and $100 have been issued from the Treasury at Washington.

—The government has received $950,000 under the will of the late Joseph L. Lewis, of Hoboken.

—A report reached Galveston, Texas, that six persons had been killed by an accident on the Texas and Pacific Railroad.

—A protest from the Irish National Land League of America contradicts the report that it is dead.

—At London, Ont., thirty persons have been poisoned by eating headcheese prepared by local butchers.

—Two men were burned to death in Ontario, through a quantity of unslaked lime having produced spontaneous combustion.

—The total values of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products during the month of August, 1882, were $9,000,649, and during the month of August, 1881, $5,562,949; for the eight months ended August 31, 1882, $70,946,856; and for the corresponding period of last year, $80,190,250.

—George F. Huntington, his wife and four children, were drowned in Plum Island River, Mass., on Saturday.

—General B. F. Butler accepts the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

—Advices from Arizona state that the Indians at the San Carlos Agency are greatly dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs, and that their depredations are of frequent occurrence.

—Five men were killed and six others seriously injured by the premature explosion of a blast in Missouri.

—Professor Morton says that there is absolutely no danger to the public from the use of the electric light, the principles, who are supposed to be protected by their superior knowledge, being the only persons who run any risk.

—A semi-idiotic boy went to Police Headquarters, in New York City, to ask for a permit to carry a pistol with which to shoot President Arthur.

—A conspiracy to steal bonds and plates from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been unearthed at Washington.

—The Secretary of the Navy has appointed the advisory boards on the sale of navy yards and the construction of vessels required by a recent act of Congress.

—The iron workers at Newport, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, have inaugurated a new strike.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Mr. Leonard Courtney says that the policy of the British government is to delegh Egypt from the Sultan and render the country independent of foreign control.

—Eight of Arabi Pasha's companions will be arraigned with him in Cairo for trial.

—Swiss citizens who have no occupation in their own country will be allowed to join the Egyptian gendarmerie.

—Garcia Calderon is still treating for peace between Peru and Chili, but Montero declares his intention to fight to the last.

—Tidal waves, which occurred on the day of the great earthquake, are reported from Panama. In one of them seventy lives were lost.

—Measures have been taken in Hungary to prevent future riots against the Jews.

—Arabi Pasha is indicted on three counts—first, for instigating massacres; second, for directing the burning of Alexandria; third, for abusing the flag of truce. Arabi believes that his life is in danger.

—It is proposed to send a thousand men and women from the south of Ireland to Canada.

—The English coal miners are preparing for a general strike.

—Several anti-Jewish rioters have been condemned to imprisonment by a Russian military tribunal.

—Two Egyptian natives convicted of murders during the June massacres were executed at Alexandria.

—There are still from thirty to forty fatal cases of cholera daily in the town of Manila.

—It is believed that the English counsel sent by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt to defend Arabi Pasha will be denied access to him, as the pleadings will be in Arabic.

—At a fire in Paris Sunday the chief of the Fire Brigade was killed and several men were injured.

—The Cairo correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* declares that the Egyptian wounded were murdered by the British in the trenches at Tel-el-Kebir long after all resistance had ceased. It is said that this explains why in South Africa and in Egypt so large a proportion of the enemy's forces were killed. A letter from a non-commissioned officer of the Forty-second regiment published in the London *Times*, says the orders were to spare none of the enemy and to bayonet every one of them, as they would shoot the soldier-treacherously if the latter passed them.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

WHAT THE PARTIES IN THE FIELD ARE DOING.

—Colonel Coveny, secretary of the Massachusetts Democratic Convention, has received Gen. Butler's letter of acceptance of the nomination for Governor. He says the nomination was made with such flattering and unforced unanimity that it touches every sensibility. He hesitated as to acceptance on account of professional engagements, but after conference with friends and clients, waiving considerations of personal sacrifice, he finds it his duty to accept the high honor offered.

Speaking of political vacillation, he says, "While I do sometimes change relations with those with whom I act personally, I am not conscious of ever having changed the principles upon which I have acted, save as I have learned to discard errors by riper judgment." He discusses civil service reform in his usual way, and devotes considerable room to internal revenue and tax reform, saying that it is of almost vital interest to Massachusetts that these questions be settled on a proper and just basis. Regarding extravagance in the use of public money, he says: "There is no greater danger to the permanency of Democratic and Republican institutions than the steadily increasing tendency controlling men having in charge moneys not their own, to use them in wasteful and lavish appropriation not required by public necessity or convenience."

The letter ends by inferentially stating that the highest ambition of his life will be secured by his election as Governor.

—The letters of acceptance of Grover Cleveland, D. B. Hill and William C. Rogers, nominated by the New York Democratic State Convention, were received on Monday. In his letter Mr. Cleveland condemns the system of political assessments and the interference of State or Federal official for the purpose of thwarting the popular wish, and opposes interference by the Legislature with the government of cities. He says that the system of levying assessments for partisan purposes on those holding offices or places cannot be too strongly condemned. The adoption of such a system, he says, would be a menace to the permanency of our institutions. The assessing clauses, he said, should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman.

Carrying a Caucus.

Last spring, says the *Detroit Free Press*, a church deacon residing in an interior town secured a man of all work from Detroit, and, the place being an easy one and the pay good, the man was well pleased and took a great interest in his employer's welfare. Some six weeks ago the church to which the Deacon belongs had to send three delegates to meet three from another church to arrange for a picnic. Daniel heard the Deacon remark that he would like to be one of the delegates, and that was enough for him. There was to be a meeting of the congregation in the evening to select the three, and a score of people had scarcely got together when Daniel walked in, slammed his hat down, and remarked:

"Gentlemen, this caucus will now come to order, and by your leave I will act as chairman until a bigger man is appointed!"

The people were, of course, dumfounded, but Daniel felt as if he was once more on the heath of the "old Eighth Ward," and he continued:

"Gentlemen, we have met to nominate three delegates, and it will be in order for somebody to mention the name of Deacon Black as the first."

Nobody did and Daniel's dander began to rise.

"Ah! This is a cut and dried affair, thin, is it?" he roared as he gave his hat another slam. "However, I pronounce the Deacon elected, and if anybody ——— !"

Here one of the members arose to make an explanation, or to ask for one, but Daniel declared him out of order, and cleared the room and adjourned the meeting. At the door, as he was going out, he met the Deacon, and, giving his hand a wring, he enthusiastically cried:

"I've carried the caucus for ye, Deacon, and the opposition have been smashed so flat that a dozen elections won't wake 'em up! Eah! Whoop! It's myself that can pull a candidate through or die a-trying!"

A Bad Set.

There is a class of agents in this city, says a New York paper, whose methods of turning a dishonest penny consist in procuring or manufacturing business for certain lawyers. Whenever and wherever an accident or a fight or a scandal takes place he is sure to be on the spot in time to learn all the circumstances of the affair and the names and addresses of those involved in it. The agent seeks out the aggrieved person and, with a skill derived from long practice, plays upon his excited feelings until he is eager to seek indemnity or revenge at law. Notice is then quickly sent to the agent's lawyer, who comes post haste, offers his services and usually without much difficulty secures permission to begin a suit, and, if possible, also a small retainer. Sometimes, of course, these rascals in their zeal for business run foul of one another. A few days ago it came out in court that an ignorant woman, who had been injured in a Seventh avenue street-car, had been induced to give permission to three different lawyers to bring suits for damages for the same injury.

The Pension Rolls.

NEARLY $570,000,000 PAID SINCE 1861 TO 472,776 PENSIONERS.

The annual report of W. W. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, shows that at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, 285,695 pensioners had been classified as follows: Army invalids, 173,138; army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, 76,448; navy invalids, 2,361; navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, 1,953; survivors of the war of 1812, 7,134, and widows of those who served in that war, 24,661. The names of 27,664 new pensioners were added to the rolls during the year, and the names of 649 whose pensions had previously been dropped were restored, making an aggregate increase to the rolls of 28,313. The names of 11,446 pensioners were dropped from the rolls for various causes, leaving a net increase for the year of 16,867 pensioners. At the close of the year the pension paid to each pensioner averaged $102.70, and the aggregate annual value of the whole roll was $29,341,101.62.

The report says: "The annual payment of pensions exceeds the annual value by several millions of dollars—that is to say, the total amount paid for pensions during the year, exclusive of the arrears due in such pensions as were allowed prior to Jan. 25, 1879, was $53,924,566.20, the difference between this sum and the annual value being the arrears due in new pensions computed from the date of discharge in the case of an invalid soldier, and from the death of the soldier where pension was allowed to the widow or others."

The amount paid during the year upon first payments to new pensioners was $26,421,669. This amount was paid to 27,703 pensioners. The number of pension claims filed and allowed since 1861 was 837,921, and the total number allowed 472,776. The aggregate disbursements were $560,641,324.75. Included in this amount is the sum of $25,234,232.85 paid to pensioners for and on account of service rendered during the war of 1812. There are 280,966 claims for pensions now pending, and 75,268 on the rejected files of the office. There were 75,007 claims filed during the last fiscal year.

Declining a Challenge.

Apropos of dueling M. Albert Delpit relates in Paris a very amusing anecdote that will bear translating. One day one of his confreres called on him. He had had a quarrel with a gentleman at his club over the card table. In his anger he had thrown two candelabras and a clock, the whole of the mantel ornaments, at the head of the gentleman, and, not satisfied with this, he wanted to send him a challenge. M. Ivan F. Woestyne and myself, whom he had selected as his seconds, tried in vain to make him understand that what he had already done was quite sufficient. He would not listen to us and so we went to call on his antagonist. The gentleman was a merchant, and he received us with the utmost politeness, but upon explaining the object of our visit, said:

"Gentlemen, I refuse absolutely to give any satisfaction to M. X."

"Ah!"

"I will never fight with him."

"Indeed!"

"Nor with anybody."

"May we know the reason?"

"Certainly."

He took a cigar, lighted it with all the calmness of a man who felt perfectly certain of himself, and resumed. "Gentlemen, why do people fight duels? Because their honor is at stake. Well, I am not afraid to declare to you that there are two kinds of honor. If one of you two should receive an insult you would be dishonored if you did not fight. Being public men you belong to the public. As for me, on the contrary, I am a merchant. If I was to fight a duel my honor would be gone. My credit would be dead. I would not be able to get even a note at three months discounted."

Note Brokerage in New York.

The Chemical Bank is the great note buyer of the metropolis, says a city letter writer. Having a surplus of $5,000,000 and an average of deposits of nearly double that amount, it is ready to discount or purchase all the good paper that can be offered. At any time from twelve o'clock to two o'clock you can see the note brokers rushing into the cashier's rooms to display their array of names, over which he rapidly glances and checks off all that meet his approval. Business is done rapidly, and a transaction of $250,000 may be finished in fifteen minutes. Year after year the Chemical Bank has been buying paper, and its former president, John Q. Jones, could call off the gilt-edged names as rapidly as he could repeat the alphabet. He knew all the first class men in the city, and they were always under a close surveillance, which ensured the bank against loss. As soon as any man's paper was offered too freely suspicion was at once aroused and purchases were stopped. The question always before him was how much paper the gilt-edged houses were issuing, and this could easily be learned by the offerings made by the brokers. Hence the Chemical made but few losses, though its purchases were estimated at $50,000,000 a year. Out of town banks frequently invest their funds in the same manner, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Albany being the oldest and most extensive of this class. There are a half dozen first-class note brokers who clear from $5,000 to $8,000 per year, and a score of smaller men could be mentioned who make a living at the business.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—Congressman Dingley is so strong as Neal Dow in support of the Prohibitory law in Maine, but he does not hold that it greatly lessens the consumption of liquor. He says: "Even though it be but spasmodically enforced, it is better than license, for it is a solemn witness to the sentiment of the State. The objection that prohibition cannot stop drinking is unreasonable, for no law absolutely kills out crime."

WHAT HE WILL DO.—Curious Detroit people continue to wonder what that stable keeper is going to do with the three step-ladders he bought at auction the other day, although he tells them that he intends to use them in the lumber woods this winter "swamping out logs."

AT DANIEL WEBSTER'S TOMB.

Remarks of the President of the United States.

At the celebration of the anniversary of the hundredth birthday of Daniel Webster at Marshfield, the governor of Massachusetts introduced the President of the United States, who spoke as follows:

"It is fortunately in accord with the proprieties of this occasion, no less than my own inclination, that I should confine within narrow limits my acknowledgments of your flattering reception. I am deeply moved by the warmth of that reception. It is but a further display of that splendid hospitality which since I came within the borders of Massachusetts has everywhere obstructed my way with demonstrations of courtesy and respect. [Applause.] I trust, sir, that neither my gratitude nor my sympathy with the purposes which have turned our reverent footsteps hitherward to-day will be measured by my poor endeavor to give them expression. The character and genius of that illustrious man whose life moved grandly on in so many paths of eminence, in commemoration of whose birth one hundred years ago we have gathered here to-day amid the peaceful scenes where he found rest from the fret and the worry of life, have for more than a generation been the theme of discussion. I shall not attempt to labor in the field over which so many flashing sickles have swept and which have so long been crowded with illustrious gleaners, but I may perhaps be permitted to declare my approval of what has been accomplished by the society in furtherance of the objects for which it was established.

"It is asserted, upon what I suppose is trustworthy authority, that near the close of his honored life Mr. Webster expressed a wish that for aiding to transmit his fame to future generations of his countrymen, for awakening in their hearts patriotism and for instructing them in the principles of constitutional government, there should be transmitted far and wide among them such records of the effects of his genius as seemed best worthy to be thus preserved. Many of the loftiest and most inspired of his utterances have long been as familiar as household words in the mouths of every schoolboy in the land, but it is doubtless true that many others scarcely less dignified in subject, masterly in treatment and splendid in diction are comparatively unknown. In all that you have hitherto done, in all that you may hereafter do to secure the result which Mr. Webster wished to secure, the circulation of his greatest and best works, I assure you of my most earnest sympathy. No one of the rising generation of our countrymen who seeks to be instructed in those doctrines which are the basis of our federal government can by any other course so surely and so speedily attain these ends as by a resort to that great storehouse of eloquence and wisdom, the published writings of Daniel Webster.

"And so, gentlemen of the Webster Historical Society, I bid you God-speed in this and all other laudable work which you have set yourself to accomplish. Let me once more tender my thanks to you for all your kindness, and express the fervent hope that this noble commonwealth, all its cities and villages and hamlets, and all who toil within its borders, may be blessed by the abiding presence of prosperity and peace."

An Obituary Notice.

The peach stones ceased rattling around the hall, the windows went down, the munching of peanuts was hushed and Brother Gardner had a firm hold of the platform with his toes as he arose and began:

"A resident of my nayburhud died de odder day, an' dis ebenin' de committee 'pinted to write an eulogy on his character war' showing me a draft of what dey had prepar'd. De eulogy am in seckshuns, an' I will quote it to you:

"He was a man who did not gib to de poor wid one han' an' steal from de tax payers wid de odder.

"He nebber gin a dollar to de heathen in Africa, but he alms paid his debts in America.

"While he did not purfess to be a per feck Christian, he remembered dat only one cent belonged to him when he trabbled.

"He made no great adoo 'bout his honesty, an' yit he remembered when an' whar' he borrowed a hoe or a shovel.

"He did not call himself better dan his fellowman, an' yit he had a kind word fur a boy wid a sore toe an' a ton of coal fur a raybur wid a broken leg.

"He felt dat he had a duty to do by de church, an' yit he entered a circus by de front door, an' de soun' of a fiddle put new upsurit into his feet.

"If he did not sing his hymns from de housetops, neither did de world h'ar what he said when he arrove home an' foun' his wife sick a-bed, de hired gal gone an' de baby howlin' wid a paper of pins in his mout."—*Detroit Free Press.*

What Are Clouds?

Though the clouds are such familiar objects, very little is known about them, and the processes by which they are formed and give back their moisture to the earth are unsolved mysteries.

They cannot be classified as belonging to the solid, fluid or gaseous form of matter. Yet they are defined as being "a collection of watery particles in the state of vapor, suspended in the air." If they are ordinary vapor, they must be governed by the laws which affect vapors. Brande defines vapor thus: "When liquids and certain solids are heated, they become converted into elastic fluids or vapors, which differ from gases in this respect, that they are not under common circumstances permanently elastic, but resume the liquid or solid form when cooled down to ordinary temperature." According to this definition, clouds cannot be composed of ordinary vapor, for under all conditions their temperature must be below the condensing point of water vapor.

At the elevations at which clouds are often seen, they are in the regions of perpetual congelation; and as they float above the highest mountains they must be exposed, even in the sunshine, and the other day, although he tells them that he intends to use them in the lumber woods this winter "swamping out logs."

FROST INDICATIONS.

HOW FARMERS MAY BE FOREWARNED AGAINST LOW TEMPERATURES—A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION FROM THE UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE.

The latest paper emanating from the United States Signal Office is one that calls for the strict attention of farmers and all others dealing in goods affected by changes in temperature. "To foretell frost is the title." "At all temperatures," says the writer, Lieutenant James Allen, "even the lowest, moisture exists in the atmosphere in an invisible state; the air is never absolutely dry. The intervals between the particles of air are partly filled with the vapor that is constantly rising from the earth. This capacity of the air for moisture has a limit, and when this is reached the air is said to be saturated. A rise of temperature increases the capacity of the air for moisture. On the other hand a fall of temperature diminishes the capacity. But the capacity of the air for moisture increases more rapidly than the temperature. Thus, air can contain at 32 degrees the 160th part of its own weight, at 59 degrees the 80th part and at 86 degrees the 40th part, the law being that for every increase of 27 degrees the capacity is doubled." After showing how the amount of vapor in the air may be measured by noting the temperature at which the moisture begins to be condensed on a cold vessel the writer gives a full description of the dry and wet bulb hygrometer, and illustrates the manner in which the "dew point" can be ascertained by its use. Regarding the agricultural importance of the ascertainment of the dew [illegible] great practical importance, especially to horticulturists, since it shows the point near which the descent of the temperature of the air during the night will be arrested. For when the air has been cooled down by radiation to this point dew is deposited and latent heat is given out. The amount of heat thus set free being great the temperature of the surrounding air is immediately raised. The same process then begins to be repeated, and thus the temperature of the air in contact with plants or other radiating surfaces may be considered as gently oscillating about the dew point. For if it raises higher the loss of heat by radiation speedily lowers it. Thus the dew point determines the minimum temperature of the surface of leaves on the ground during the night. The minimum temperature in the instrument-shelter would be higher than this.

"This suggests an important practical use of the hygrometer. If the dew point be ascertained by it the approach of low temperatures or of frost may be foreseen and provided against. Thus, suppose on a fine, clear day, toward evening, that the dry bulb is 50 degrees and the wet bulb 40 degrees, the dew point at the time is, therefore, 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Frost on the ground may then be predicted with certainty, and no time ought to be lost in protecting such tender plants as may be exposed in the open air. If, on the other hand, with a sky quite as clear, the dry bulb is 50 degrees and the wet bulb 47 degrees, the dew point being thus 43 degrees, no frost need be feared. Assuming the sky to remain perfectly clear of haze or clouds, the raising or depressing of the dew point during the night (usually with a change of wind) are the only circumstances that can happen to interfere with the predictions founded on the hygrometer. Frequently the [illegible] of haze at high altitudes during the night prevents the radiation of heat from the earth and thereby the frost which otherwise would have occurred. Hoar frost is formed under the same circumstances as dew, with the exception of a lower temperature. When the temperature of the surface of plants falls below 32 degrees the moisture of the air is condensed upon them in the solid state and forms a layer of snow crystals like spongy ice. Hoar frost, therefore, is not frozen dew but the moisture of the air is deposited in the solid form, without having passed through the liquid condition. Hoar frost, like dew, is deposited chiefly upon those bodies which radiate best, such as plants and the leaves of vegetables, and the deposit is made principally on those parts which are turned toward the sky. Since plants sometimes become cooled by radiation from 12 to 15 degrees below the temperature of the surrounding air, a frost may occur although a thermometer a few feet above the ground, in an instrument-shelter, may not sink to 32 degrees. During a clear and still night, when a thermometer six feet above the ground sinks to 36 degrees, a heavy frost may be expected; a slight frost may occur when the same thermometer sinks only to 47 degrees. Whatever prevents the radiation of heat serves also to check the formation of hoar frost. . . . During the cold nights of spring, plants which are sheltered by trees are less liable to be injured by frost than those which are fully exposed, and a thin covering of cloth or straw will generally afford entire protection. A garden may frequently be saved from injury by kindling a small smudge fire, which will envelop the plants in a cloud of smoke. Fogs and clouds also protect vegetation from the effects of frost."

All persons desiring to use the hygrometer can be supplied with them by the Chief Officer of the Signal Service at cost price, seven dollars. Instructions as to the manner of reading them will also be furnished free of charge

Keep the Cellar Clean.

A great deal of sickness families suffer could be easily traced to the cellar. The cellar not unusually opens into the kitchen; the kitchen is heated and the cellar is not. Following natural laws, the cold air of the cellar will rush to take the place of the warmer ad, therefore, lighter air of the kitchen. This would be well enough if the cellar air was pure, but often it is not; partly decayed vegetables may be there, or rotten wood, etc. The present time is opportune for a thorough cleansing of the cellar. A day should be taken to throw out and carry away all dirt, rotten wood, decaying vegetables and other accumulations that have gathered there. Brush down the cobwebs, and with a bucket of lime give the walls and ceiling a good coat of whitewash. If a whitewash brush is not at hand, take an old broom that the good wife has worn out, and spread the whitewash on the air in the cellar, the parlor and the bedrooms, and it may save the family from the afflictions of fevers, diphtheria and doctors.—*American Artisan.*

A Romantic Washington Marriage

Lieutenant Converse, of the Third United States Cavalry, and Miss Jennie, daughter of Admiral Jenkins, were married Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's father in Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Converse, while on duty with his regiment this summer, received a dangerous wound in the head in an engagement with Apache Indians. He lost an eye, and probing showed that the ball could not be extracted because of its proximity to the brain. Since then he has been recuperating, but so slowly as to lead the surgeons to advise another effort to remove the ball as the only hope of restoring him to health. He assented to their wishes on condition that he should be married before submitting himself to their hands. The event acquired special interest on that account.

Salt Wells.

In the city of Syracuse, New York, there is a large tract of land which, since it was ceded by the Seneca Indians in 1778, has been reserved for the manufacture of salt. Salt is procured from four sources: from the ocean; from deposits of rock, or fossil salt in the ground; from salt lakes, and from salt wells.

It is the latter that yield it on this reservation. They are not simple excavations, like garden wells, but are iron pipes from eight to ten inches in diameter, reaching from a depth of from three hundred to four hundred and fifty feet. The brine fills them to within about eighteen feet of the surface of the ground, and then it is pumped up the rest of the way and distributed in reservoirs. It contains about one hundred and seventy parts of salt in one thousand of water, or sixty-six parts more than the ocean and fifty parts more than the Great Salt Lake.

The brine obtained at Syracuse is one of quality, but it gives two qualities of salt by two different processes of evaporation. When coarse salt is wanted the water is exposed to the sun in shallow vats, fitted with covers to protect it from dilution by the rain, and after some days the salt appears as a deposit. But when refined salt is required, the brine is purified by a chemical process, and evaporated over furnaces, under cover.

The solar salt, as that made in the sun is called, is used in preserving pork, etc., but that made in the kettles, block salt as it is called—a "block" being a row of kettles—is further refined for the dairy and the table. After it has been washed it is dried in long iron tubular cylinders, which revolves over furnaces, and keep it in constant motion until it is as parched and as hot as desert sand, the vapors passing from it through steam vents.

Finally it is ground, that for the dairy being pressed between granite rollers, while that for table use is pulverized in an ordinary flouring mill, which leaves it as soft and white as the driven snow of April.

Robbed in the Street.

At about 8 o'clock Thursday evening, Geo. D. Rise, cashier of the Lebanon Dime Savings Bank, of Lebanon, Pa., was knocked down in the street and robbed of $30,000. Mr. Rise had just returned from Philadelphia, where he had gone to procure money to be used in paying hands at some of the mills in the borough. After getting off the train he went to his house, a short distance from the depot on eighth street, and, after taking supper, left with the satchel, intending to deposit the money in the bank safe. He had gone but a short distance when two unknown men slipped up behind him and struck him over the head with a blunt instrument. Rise grappled with the robbers and called for help, holding his grip on the satchel. He was finally knocked senseless and kicked about the head and face by the thieves, who tore the money from his grasp and escaped. After regaining consciousness Rise gave the alarm. He was badly cut about the head and face, but not dangerously injured. One of his assailants was tall and slim, and the other was heavy and thick set, with a long, sandy beard. The town went wild with excitement, and a general alarm was given on the Court House bell. Rise offers a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the robbers, and it is reported that the bank will offer a reward of $3,000. Rise is a married man about thirty-eight years old.

If anybody ever longs to be a millionaire, it is the youth who treats his girl to soda water, and then finds he has mistaken a button in his pocket for a dime.—*Texan Oddities.*

For Homœopathic Medicines only one centennial medal was awarded at Philadelphia, and that to Boericke & Tafel, established in business since 1835. They have well-stocked pharmacies at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and Chicago. Send for descriptive price list.

The surest way to please is to forget one's self and think only of others.—Moncif.

"Entirely Disappeared."

"77 Grand Street,
New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 5, 1881.
H. H. Warner & Co.: *Sirs*—A severe attack of kidney difficulty entirely disappeared after using your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
John B. Keteltas.

The energies of the soul slumber in the vague reveries of hope.—Mme. Guizot.

Mendham's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, tissue-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, especially if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Chewalla, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Justice is the bread of nations; they are always famishing for it.—Chateaubriand.

Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners keep new boots and shoes from running over. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

Sham idleness; it is the rust that attaches itself to the most brilliant metals.—Voltaire.

Ladies, send 35c. to Strawbridge & Clothier, 8th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, and receive their *Fashion Quarterly* for six months. New issues and 1,000 eng avings in each number.

Suffering is the surest way of making us truthful to ourselves.—Sismondi.

The Fraser Axle Grease
is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting as long as two of any other. One greasing will last two weeks. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no other.

We can insure any person having a bald head or troubled with dandruff that Carbolene, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will do all that is claimed for it. It will not stain the most delicate fabric, and is delightfully perfumed.

Skinny Men.
Wells' Health Renewer absolute cure for nervous debility, dyspepsia, mental and physical decline. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25; 6 for $5. R. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

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It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND BUTTLEMAN, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will restore health. $100 reward guaranteed. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Nervous Disorders, Debility, Kidney complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, &c. &c.

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If the dealers in your place do not keep Merchant's Gargling Oil for sale, insist upon their sending to us, or where they get their medicines, and get it. Keep the bottle well corked, and shake it before using. Yellow wrapper for animal and white for human flesh.

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John Hodge
Secretary.

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